

attention to the value of blood transfusion in cases of shock associated with hemorrhage; however, in other respects it is admirable. The chapter on injuries of the joints includes a series of excellent roentgenograms taken from the *Murphy Clinics*, showing the blood supply in and around many of the important joints. Dislocations and fractures are dealt with in text-book style, and here again the author has included the appliances which were found of value in the treatment of military injuries. The use of the Thomas splint for fractures of the humerus and femur, together with the Blake-Keller femur splint and the Balkan frame, is carefully discussed and admirably illustrated. The only improvement one could desire for this chapter would be more attention to the caliper method of extension for fractures of the femur and both bones of the leg, since this has supplanted the "Codivilla-Steinmann nail extension method." The chapter discussing osteomyelitis falls short in its description of the treatment of chronic osteomyelitis, the author having completely omitted the excellent work of Chutro in this connection. Injuries of the head and spine have received the attention they deserve. Both subjects are thoroughly treated and the text is well illustrated. The same can be said of injuries of the chest and abdomen. It is to be regretted that the author found it necessary to include methods for nerve-lengthening and nerve-anastomosis, which, as has been said, if they do give results, are more attributable to luck than to good surgical technic. Injuries due to electricity, burns, heat-stroke, compressed air, illuminating gas, submersion and suffocation receive their proper attention. It is surprising, and yet enlightening, to see the relation of injuries to abortions, appendicitis, visceral prolapse and hernia discussed in so interesting a manner. The chapter on the traumatic neuroses should be read by everyone who has access to the book. It could not be improved upon. Standardized first-aid methods in accidents as related to industrial surgery are added in a new and final chapter.

I. S. R.

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PROSTHETIC DENTISTRY. By DOUGLAS GABELL, L.R., C.P., M.R.C.S., L.D.L., Dental Surgeon to the Royal Dental and Charing Cross Hospitals, Lecturer on Dental Mechanics to the University of London at the Royal Dental Hospitals. London: Oxford Medical Publication. Henry Frowde, Hodder & Stoughton, 1921.

A TEXT-BOOK of 234 pages, devoted to the chair side work for producing plate dentures. It is a book of unusual value to the student and recent graduates, as the subjects are fully and clearly treated, and would be the means of forestalling many unfortunate and avoidable failures. The concluding chapter on Complaints is a most unique, practical and useful one.

P. L. L.

# PROGRESS OF MEDICAL SCIENCE

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## MEDICINE

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UNDER THE CHARGE OF

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Acute Circumscribed Edema (Quincke).—H. QUINCKE (*Berl. Med. Klinik*, 1921, xvii, 675) analyzes 36 cases of "acute circumscribed" (angioneurotic) edema. The cases were evenly distributed among the sexes; the majority occurred between the ages of twenty-one and thirty years, the extremes being thirteen and sixty-eight years. The duration varied from a few weeks to thirty years; average five years. The duration of a single attack varied from a few hours to six days, commonly one and a half days. A single eruption lasted from ten minutes to twelve hours, the majority lasting five to six hours. The intervals between attacks varied from twenty-four hours to weeks, months or years (twenty-six years). In some cases there was some periodicity, the occurrences being daily at the same hour, or at longer intervals. A few cases showed a time relation to menstruation, either before, during, or after the period. Predisposing factors included psychic disturbances, overwork, postoperative hemorrhage, constipation, different types of food and drugs, sea-baths, warm baths, mechanical pressure, the rays of the sun, and toxins from foci of infection. Fever was present in a few cases. Thirty-nine per cent showed general nervous disturbances, and 13 per cent gave a suggestive hereditary history. A sedentary occupation seemed to be a predisposing factor in many cases. The swellings vary from 2 to 10 cm. in diameter, are raised, but not sharply marked off, either, pale, normal color, or reddened, and usually do not pit on pressure. There is a feeling of tension or burning, sometimes itching. Atypical forms and gradations of